

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

reservation at Fort Stanton, N. Mex., for this avowed purpose, thus indicating his interest and approval of the measures towards the suppression of this contagious disease.

In these matters, as in all others, our deceased President manifested the high executive qualities and sound sympathetic judgment which will cause his memory to live in the respect and affection of the people.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

Influenza in Georgetown, S. C.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., September 9, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that there exists in this city a mild form of influenza, which was first considered as hay fever, in consideration of the present rice harvest season, but which must be now reported as above stated after careful investigation. The disease can hardly be said to be epidemic, but nearly so. The causation or source of infection has not yet been discovered.

Respectfully,

C. WILLIAMS BAILEY, Acting Assistant Surgeon, U.S. M. H. S.

No cases of smallpox in St. Louis for the week ended September 8, 1901.

St. Louis, Mo., September 10, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that there were no new cases of small-pox and no deaths in this city for the week ended September 8, 1901.

Respectfully,

JAMES M. GASSAWAY, Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

End of smallpox in Chester, Pa.

CHESTER, PA., September 13, 1901.

SIR: Our smallpox outbreak is seemingly under control, no cases having been reported for twenty-three days. The following is the report to date, since May 9: Total cases, 85; deaths, 4.

Respectfully,

S. V. HOOPMAN, President Board of Health.

Arrival at Reedy Island Quarantine of vessels from West Indian and South American ports.

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE, via Port Penn, Del., September 8, 1901.

SIR: Through the medical officer in command of national quarantine service on Delaware River and Bay, I have the honor to report the arrival at this station of the following vessels:

September 3, 1901, American schooner St. Croix, from Baracoa, with cocoanuts; no passengers; bill of health signed by Acting Asst. Surg. M. Lores Llorens. American tug Cuba and barges Havana and Sagua, from Havana, in ballast; no passengers; bill of health signed by Surgeon Glennan.

September 5, 1901, British steamship *Kestor*, from Martinique via Santiago, with ore; no passengers; bill of health signed by Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf.

Respectfully,

T. F. RICHARDSON,

Assistant Surgeon, U.S. M. H.S., In Command.